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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

Soviet Premier Khrushchev proposed total world disarmament.

French Pres. de Gaulle offered Algerians plebiscite on secession, integration or internal autonomy.

U.S. launched its 12th successful earth satellite.

Red China replaced defense minister in military shake-up.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KHRUSHCHEV VISIT

World Disarmament Asked

UN Given Arms Plan. Soviet Premier Khrushchev called on all the nations of the world Sept. 18 to disband their armed forces as part of a plan to achieve "general & complete disarmament" within 4 years.

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Khrushchev appealed for Western cooperation with the USSR to climinate the possibility of war by destroying all armaments and denying "military advantage" to any bloc.

Khrushchev, anticipating objections, offered international inspection & control of a disarmed world or Soviet participation in a 5-point program for partial arms limitation should the West reject total disarmament.

Khrushchev's proposal:

- Over "a period of 4 years all states should affect complete disarmament and . . . no longer have any means of waging war. . . . Land armies, navies & air forces shall cease to exist . . . general staffs & war ministries shall be abolished . . . military educational establishments shall be closed. Dozens of millions of men shall return to peaceful creative labor."
- "Military bases in foreign territories shall be abolished. All atomic & hydrogen bombs at the disposal of states shall be destroyed & their further production terminated. The energy of fissionable materials shall be used exclusively for peaceful, economic & scientific purposes."
- "Military rockets of all ranges shall be liquidated, and rocket facilities shall remain only as a means of transportation & for the harnessing of outer space . . ."
- "At the disposal of states there should remain only strictly limited contingents of police, of militia, agreed upon for each country, armed with small arms . . . to maintain internal order & protect the personal security of the citizens."

Khrushchev proposed that an "international control body comprising all states" be established to initiate a "system of control over all disarmament measures." This control "should function in conformity with the stages [of disarmament]" and should be "general & complete" when "disarmament is comprehensive & complete." At that time, Khrushchev asserted, "states will have nothing to conceal from one another. . . . None of them will dispose of a weapon that could be used against the other, and therefore the controllers will be able to manifest their zeal to the hilt."

(Details of Khrushchev's total disarmament proposal were presented in a Soviet Govt. declaration issued at the UN Sept. 18. The declaration envisaged the disbanding of all major military forces in 3 phases—[1] the reduction of U.S., Soviet & Red Chinese forces to ceilings of 1,700,000 men, British & French forces to 650,000 men each; [2] the abolition of armed forces & bases on foreign territories; [3] the prohibition & destruction of air forces, nuclear weapons & military missiles.)

Khrushchev declared that "if at present . . . the Western powers do not manifest their readiness to embark on general & complete disarmament, then the Soviet Govt. is ready [to agree on] . . . partial steps of disarmament & the strengthening of security." He outlined the following 5-point program, a reiteration of Soviet proposals over the past few years:

1. Creation of "a zone of control & inspection with a reduction of foreign troops on the territories of the . . . countries of Western Europe."
2. Establishment "of an atom-free zone in central Europe."
3. Withdrawal "of all foreign troops from the territories of European states and the liquidation of military bases from foreign territories."
4. Conclusion "of a nonaggression pact between the member states of NATO" & the Warsaw Treaty states.
5. An "agreement on the question of the prevention of surprise attack by one state upon another."

Khrushchev painted a glowing picture of a world in which nations would be freed from the threat of attack & the burden of arms:

"When once no state . . . has the opportunity . . . of unleashing military action against other states, international relations will begin to develop under the hallmark of confidence; suspicion & fear will vanish. All nations will be able to regard one another as true good neighbors." "The door will open wide to economic, trade & cultural cooperation. . . . For the first time, reliable & stable peace, for which all the nations so strongly aspire, will become a reality."

Total world disarmament "would provide an opportunity of switching enormous material & financial outlays from the manufacture of the implements of death over to creative purposes." It would permit increased funds for schools, houses, hospitals & consumer goods. It would "generate entirely new opportunities" for aiding "states whose economies are at present still underdeveloped . . . [and] could open up virtually a new epoch in the economic development of Asia, Africa & Latin America."

Khrushchev recalled that the USSR had urged total disarmament between World Wars I & II* but that opponents had derided the proposals on grounds that "the Soviet Union was a weak state, both economically & militarily." "If at that time this false thesis could delude anyone, it is now universally manifest that talk of any weakness of the Soviet Union is preposterous," he said. The new proposal was "prompted by the sole desire to secure a truly stable peace between the nations." To "counterbalance the slogan 'let us arm' . . . we put forward the slogan 'let us completely disarm.'"

Other points made by Khrushchev in his UN address: the USSR was ready to negotiate an agreement banning nuclear tests whether or not East & West reached accord on the disarmament question; the Nationalist Chinese Govt. was "the corpse of reactionary China" and its envoys should be removed from the UN; the "moribund colonial system" was "crumbling away," but many of the newly-independent nations were "still cruelly exploited by foreigners economically" and were entitled to have some of their "wealth returned in the form of aid"; the UN would be strengthened if it reached decisions "not by the formal counting of votes" but by unanimous support of "fair solutions acceptable for all sides."

Western Reaction. Western UN delegates received Khrushchev's proposals cooly Sept. 18 and commented generally that they contained no new or specific suggestions that could serve to break the disarmament deadlock.

U.S. State Secy. Herter told newsmen that the Khrushchev plan would be given "careful examination, even though it seems to repeat proposals for total disarmament made . . . in 1932 & more specific proposals made on May 10, 1955." Asserting that the U.S. would match any Soviet moves

* In proposals advanced by the Soviet envoy to the League of Nations, Maxim Litvinov, Nov. 30, 1927 & Feb. 11, 1932.

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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toward "controlled disarmament," Herter "stress[ed] the word 'control' because . . . previous proposals have foundered on the Soviet Govt.'s refusal to agree to effective controls."

Herter, addressing the UN Correspondents Assn. Sept. 22, said that Khrushchev's proposals were not new. Herter said that by omitting provisions for "some form of international police force of sufficient strength," the Soviet plan would leave the world with nothing "other than moral force . . . to maintain the peace as between nations insisting on going to war with each other, even with knives." He conceded that although the Khrushchev speech was "propaganda," it had dealt with "a highly desirable thing for mankind" and "must be taken very seriously."

Vice Pres. Nixon told reporters Sept. 19 that unless Khrushchev followed his proposal with "new suggestions" to "provide the necessary [disarmament] guarantees," his UN address would rank as a propaganda stunt. (Nixon, addressing a Hartford, Conn. meeting of the anti-Communist Polish Natl. Alliance, defended Khrushchev's current visit to the U.S. as a possible "restraining influence in the years ahead.")

Sir Leslie Munroe of New Zealand, General Assembly representative on the Hungarian question, said Sept. 18 that the Khrushchev plan "does not meet the Western requirements for proper controls & inspection."

French Rep.-to-UN Armand Bérard denounced the Khrushchev plan as "completely empty" unless it was buttressed by specific Soviet proposals.

Western Arms Plans. Addressing the UN General Assembly Sept. 17 before Khrushchev made his total disarmament proposal, State Secy. Herter appealed to the USSR to cooperate in new efforts to prevent the arms race from "exploding into nuclear conflict."

Herter, in his first speech before the UN, hailed forthcoming talks by a new 10-nation disarmament committee as "a major opportunity" for breaking the East-West disarmament deadlock. He expressed hope that the USSR would "regard them with equal seriousness."

A new 3-stage disarmament plan prepared for study by the 10-nation group was outlined to the Assembly Sept. 17 by British Foreign Secy. Lloyd. Regarded as similar to Anglo-French disarmament proposals presented in 1954 & made part of an overall Western plan submitted to the UN Disarmament Subcomm. in Aug. 1957, the Lloyd plan called for (1) worldwide agreement to ban nuclear tests, study of a future "cut-off" of nuclear weapons production, agreement on maximum limits for armed forces of the "great powers," new talks on safeguards against surprise attacks, on peaceful use of outer space and on the international control system to be created; (2) reduction of conventional & nuclear forces, a "cut-off" of nuclear weapons production, reduction of nuclear stockpiles by transfer of fission materials to international control, establishment of safeguards against surprise attack, development of an international system to keep the peace; (3) comprehensive disarmament under international control with bans on manufacture & use of nuclear, chemical, biological & other "mass destruction" weapons, destruction of remaining nuclear weapons stocks, final reduction of military manpower to internal security levels, international control of military budgets & completion of a worldwide system to keep the peace. [See Vol. XVII, p. 281B1]

'Ike's' Disarmament Terms. Pres. Eisenhower made clear Sept. 17 that he was willing to "talk about anything" contained in Khrushchev's disarmament proposals so long as his suggestions were "fair to both sides" and provided for policing so that "everybody knows . . . the agreement is being observed." Mr. Eisenhower said his relations with Khrushchev had been "very friendly" during their Washington meetings, and that Khrushchev had given the appearance of "seeking some kind of . . . [agreed] position."

Questioned as to Khrushchev's reiteration. in his Natl. Press Club address, of the view that communism would supercede capitalism, the President expressed the belief that "history, in the long run, is going to decide in favor of the free system." In response to questions on whether he thought Khrushchev could impress Americans with the value of communism, Mr. Eisenhower asserted that "the American public is strong enough to see & hear this man . . . and capable of making their own decisions." He expressed doubt that "master debaters" would "fool" Americans long.

ALGERIA

De Gaulle Offers Choice. French Pres. de Gaulle Sept. 16 offered the Algerian people freedom to choose their political future—including independence from France—within 4 years of the current revolt's end.

In a radio-TV address to the French & Algerian peoples, de Gaulle made public his long-awaited program for ending the Algerian rebellion and assuring Algeria's Moslems the power to decide their country's future. De Gaulle rejected negotiations with the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt. He said his program would insure that "the future of Algeria rests with Algerians, not as thrust upon them by machinegun & knife, but according to the wishes which they will freely express through universal suffrage." He invited rebel leaders to accept his previous offers of a "peace of the brave" and to participate freely in a resolution of Algeria's future.

De Gaulle "proclaimed" all Algerians' rights to "self-determination." He called on "all Frenchmen to endorse their [Algerians'] choice" if the final decision required a French constitutional referendum.

De Gaulle said that the "free choice which the Algerians themselves would make for their future" would be made from the following 3 alternatives:

Secsssion—Algerians who chose separation from France would be free to "organize . . . the territory in which they live, the resources which they have at their call, the government which they desire." But "secession," which "some believe [to be] independence," would be "incredible & disastrous" and would "carry in its wake the most appalling poverty, an abysmal political chaos, . . . slaughter, and soon the warlike dictatorship of the Communists." France apparently would partition Algeria to arrange the "regrouping & resettlement" of Europeans & Moslems who chose "to remain French" and to retain French-owned industry and "the operation . . . the handling & shipping of Saharan oil, which is the result of French efforts & of interest" to the West.

Integration—If Algerians chose "out-&-out identification with France," they would "accede to all political, administrative & legal responsibilities" & "would benefit, from the point of view of salaries, social security, education . . . by all measures provided for in Metropolitan France." They would "be living, . . . whatever their religion or . . . community, . . . by & large on the same footing & on the same level as other citizens and become part . . . of the French people who would then truly spread from Dunkirk to Tamanrasset."

Internal Autonomy—A 3d choice would be "the government of Algeria by Algerians; backed up by French help & in narrow relationship with her, for economy, teaching, defense & foreign relations." "In that case, the internal regime of Algeria should be of the federal type, so that the various communities, French, Arab, Kabylie, Mozabite, who live together in the country, should be given guarantees for their own life & a framework for cooperation."

De Gaulle pledged that an Algerian referendum to choose one of the alternatives would be held "at the latest 4 years after the actual restoration of peace, . . . once a situation has been established whereby loss of life . . . will not exceed 200 a year." He made clear that "nothing can be solved against a background of shooting & assassination" and that "pacification" must precede the referendum.

He pledged that in the interim between pacification & the plebiscite, France would pour funds into Algeria to "give the Algerians enough to support themselves with their own work, to see that . . . an elite should emerge & be trained, that their soil . . . should yield more & better products." With French aid, "Algeria will be in 15 years a prosperous & productive land," he predicted.

U.S. Backs Program. Pres. Eisenhower indorsed de Gaulle's Algerian plan Sept. 17 as "completely in accord with our hopes to see proclaimed a just & liberal program for Algeria." Mr. Eisenhower, in a prepared state-

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ment to a Washington news conference, lauded de Gaulle for his "far-reaching declaration containing explicit promises of self-determination for" Algerians. [See p. 286G2]

State Secy. Herter told a meeting of the UN Correspondents' Assn. Sept. 22 that the U.S. hoped no UN action would be taken that would "prejudice the realization of a just & peaceful solution for Algeria such as is promised" by de Gaulle's proposal.

North African Reaction. European rightists generally expressed opposition to the de Gaulle plan. The Algiers Public Safety Com. denounced the plan Sept. 18 as a "demoniacal wager" and demanded "integration" & a "French Algeria." (The formation of a metropolitan French group dedicated to Algerian integration with France—the Rally for a French Algeria [RAF]—was reported from Paris Sept. 20. Leaders included ex-Premier Georges Bidault; Roger Duchet, Independent Party leader; Col. Henri Thomazzo & Jean-Baptiste Biaggi, rightist members of the Gaullist UNR party.)

Moslems were reported generally disappointed at de Gaulle's failure to provide a basis for a rapid end to Algerian warfare. Tunisian Pres. Habib Bourguiba was reported Sept. 17 to have urged the rebel Algerian Provisional Govt., situated in Tunis, to consider compromise with the de Gaulle program. Hadj Messali, leader of the Algerian National Movement, indorsed the de Gaulle plan Sept. 21 as a basis for negotiations to end the Algerian rebellion.

(Messali survived an assassination attempt by 5 men armed with submachineguns Sept. 17 near Chantilly, France, where he was under French Govt. detention. 2 of the attackers were killed by bodyguards & police.)

French to Intensify War. Gen. Maurice Challe, French commander-in-chief for Algeria, declared Sept. 21 that the French "struggle against the rebellion will be intensified" until the "total pacification" of Algeria had been accomplished. Challe, in an order of the day, called on Moslems & Europeans to "overcome their fear" of the rebels and to form "active self-defense groups that would circulate" in rural areas & hunt rebel bands. He promised to "arm the civilians" of Algeria to "defend themselves" against terrorist attacks. Challe said 4,400 rebels had been killed by French troops in the first 2 months of a drive in the Kabylia Mtns. and that a division of parachutists would remain in the area until it was cleared of rebels. [See p. 265G3]

(The West German freighter Brussard, bound from Hamburg to North Africa with cargo that included arms for the Algerian rebels, was damaged by an explosion & abandoned off the Netherlands coast Sept. 13. The explosion was believed to be the work of saboteurs employed by French military intelligence agencies. 2 other vessels carrying arms from Hamburg Free Port to the rebels had been sabotaged—the Egyptian freighter Alkahira off Belgium Mar. 11 & the West German freighter Atlas in Hamburg Oct. 14, 1958.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 23A1]

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Meets. The 14th session of the UN General Assembly convened at UN Hq. in New York Sept. 15 and unanimously elected Victor A. Belaunde, 75, of Peru as Assembly president for 1959.

The session, attended by delegates from 82 UN member states, was opened by Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami, sitting in place of Charles Malik, 1958 Assembly president but not a member of the new Lebanese UN delegation. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 298A3]

In his acceptance address Belaunde pledged the American nations' support of UN efforts to achieve "profound universal solidarity." He prayed that "this Assembly [would] go down in history as the assembly of peace."

Other posts filled by the opening Assembly session: vice presidents—Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, Cyro de Freitas-Valle of Brazil, U Thant of Burma, Tingfu F. Tsiang of Natl. China, Maurice Couve de Murville of France, Abdullah Ibrahim of Morocco, Francisco A. Delgado of Philippines, Silviu Brucan of Rumania, Mrs. Agda Rössel of Sweden, Seyfullah Eysin of Turkey, E. H. Luow of South Africa, Andrei A. Gromyko of the USSR, James J. Wadsworth of the U.S.; committee chairmen—Franz Matsch of Austria (Political), Charles T. O. King of Liberia (Special Political), Marcial Tamayo of Bolivia (Economic), Mme. Georgette Ciselet of Belgium (Social), Lambertus N. Palar of Indonesia (Trusteeship), Jiri Nosek of Czechoslovakia (Administrative), Alberto Herrarte of Guatemala (Legal).

Red China Seat Barred. The Assembly voted by 44-29 (9 abstentions) Sept. 22 to approve a U.S. resolution deferring for another year the consideration of UN membership for Communist China. The resolution was supported by European, Latin American & some Asian states, opposed by the Soviet bloc, some Arab, Asian & European nations. It was the 9th successive time that the Assembly had refused to debate UN membership for Red China. The U.S. resolution had been approved Sept. 16 by a 12-7 (one abstention) vote of the Assembly's 20-member Steering Com. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 305G3]

(Other resolutions approved by the Steering Com. without vote Sept. 16 called for Assembly debate of the Algerian rebellion, UN disarmament measures, French plans for nuclear weapons tests in the Sahara desert, limitation of nuclear weapons & the suspension of atomic tests.)

Opposing UN membership for Red China, U.S. delegate Walter S. Robertson charged Sept. 21 that the Peiping regime had massacred "thousands" of Tibetans and had "kept itself in power by bloody purges & by the liquidation of some 18 million mainland Chinese in 9 years" since its formation. Robertson accused Red China of promoting "6 foreign or civil wars—Korea, Tibet, Indo-China, the Philippines, Malaya & Laos"—during its brief existence. UN admission of such a country would, he said, "make a mockery of our [UN] Charter & rob it of all . . . moral authority."

Soviet delegate Vasily V. Kuznetsov opposed efforts to delay debate on Red Chinese membership Sept. 21 as an "ostrich-like policy" aimed at excluding 600 million Chinese from world representation. He demanded that Communist Chinese delegates replace those of the "Chiang Kai-shek clique, . . . a decomposed political corpse."

Indian Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon, urging UN approval of Indian requests for debate of the Chinese question, conceded Sept. 22 that Red China had behaved "ungenerously" toward the UN but asserted that "we cannot just wish away a nation, big or small." Krishna Menon denied that any Red Chinese troops were on Indian or Bhutanese territory.

Hammarksjöld Report. The UN's "paramount responsibility" for maintaining world peace was defended by UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld in his annual report to the UN Assembly, made public Sept. 2. Hammarskjöld, who cited the threats to peace posed by the world arms race and the crises in Berlin & Laos, declared that the UN's primacy in peace matters had been maintained despite negotiations carried on directly among member states outside the UN structure. He approved the increased use of "quiet diplomacy" to reach accords among major states without public UN debate but asked UN members to guard against a "lapse into bilateralism" ignoring smaller nations' interests.

Hammarskjöld urged "renewed consideration of the ways in which the United Nations functions" in order to increase its ability to keep peace. He suggested private meetings of the Security Council to consider "any aspect of the international situation which may prove of concern." He urged increased reliance on the secretary general & UN Secretariat as a "means for smooth & fast action" on international problems that might be complicated by prolonged UN debate.

(The UN Disarmament Comm., meeting in New York, voted unanimously Sept. 10 to approve proposals to create a new 10-nation disarmament group outside the UN. It said that the Disarmament Comm. would be kept informed of the new body's deliberations and urged that the UN commission be "convened whenever necessary" to study progress of the 10-nation group.) [See p. 287E3]

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq Executes 17. The executions of 13 Iraqi Army officers charged with leading a military revolt in Mosul in March & of 4 civilian members of the Nuri as-Said regime were announced Sept. 20 by Baghdad radio. Among the executed officers, shot in an Army camp near Baghdad: Brig. Nadhim Tabakchali, ex-commander of the 2d Division in Mosul; Col. Mustafa Haj Sirri, ex-Army intelligence chief in Baghdad. The civilians executed: ex-Interior Min. Said Qazzaz; Mahjat Attiyah, ex-security chief, Abdul Jabbar Ayyour, ex-Iraqi Police chief; ex-

Baghdad Gov. Abdul Jabbar Fehmi. [See pp. 73F3-74F1, 42G1]

Israel Vs. Suez Embargo. The Israeli Govt. protested again to the UN Security Council Aug. 31 against UAR stoppage of Israeli cargoes carried by neutral ships transiting the Suez Canal. A note from Actg. Israeli Rep.-to-UN Joseph Tekoah protested UAR detention of the Danish freighter Inge Toft as "piracy" but did not request specific Security Council Action. [See p. 280C-E1]

(3 bedouins of the Sinai tribe Sarahin were killed Sept. 19 when they reportedly attacked an Israeli Army patrol in the Negev Desert. Bedouins had ambushed & killed an Israeli captain in the Negev Sept. 7.) [See p. 106E3]

Nasser-Saud Talks. King Saud of Saudi Arabia & UAR Pres. Nasser ended 4 days of talks in Cairo Sept. 4 with a reported agreement to resume diplomatic relations with Britain, broken since the 1956 attack on Suez. They agreed to cooperate in using Arab nationalist pressure to halt the progress of communism in Iraq and to maintain the Suez Canal blockade against Israel. [See p. 279B3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Congress Record Scored. Pres. Eisenhower assailed the first session of the 86th Congress Sept. 19 for "many disappointing failures." In a statement issued in Gettysburg, Pa., the President said it took "letters, telegrams, telephone calls & personal visits" by the public to force Congress' Democratic "majority to shelve at least temporarily its more lavish [spending] proposals." He warned that "should we again see extravagant proposals sponsored in the [next session of] Congress, I shall continue to oppose them." [See pp. 296E1, 289F1]

Mr. Eisenhower said the session's "disappointments" included:

- "Foremost . . . the refusal to establish the necessary authority for sound management of the public debt." This refusal was "forcing" the Treasury to rely "exclusively on inflationary short-term borrowing." This "may reduce the contribution to price stability that a balanced budget helps to provide and could make most difficult the maintenance of confidence . . . in our determination to manage our financial affairs soundly."
- Congress' refusal "to put our postal service on a self-sustaining basis."
- "Shortsighted" deep slashes in mutual security. [See p. 296F1-G2]
- The difficulty of "the majority in Congress . . . to wean itself from the pork barrel," Congress' insistence "upon mushrooming the huge public works expenditures already being made at record levels." [See p. 296C3]
- Congress' failure "to make a realistic approach to our serious agricultural problems" & its "attempt" to "return to programs discredited long ago." [See p. 282C-D1]

Denying claims that Congress had cut his budget, Mr. Eisenhower charged that "the net effect of Congressional actions in this session is to increase, not decrease, federal spending." He said "Congress distorted the shape of the budget in many respects —cutting where they should not have cut and adding, particularly in long-term items, vast sums that not only add to our financing difficulties but will also some day have to be paid by our grandchildren."

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) & Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) rejected the President's charges of Congressional failures & extravagance. They insisted in separate statements Sept. 9 that the Democrats had made economies in Mr. Eisenhower's budget requests. Johnson said at a Democratic rally in Galveston Sept. 21 that "if it had not been for the prudent action of Congress, our deficit at the present time would be $1.8 billion greater than it is." The Tax Foundation, Inc. said Sept. 17 that Congress had brought about "a perceptible slowing down of the mounting trends in expenditures, taxes & debts" but that the trends had "by no means" been reversed. It said Congress had approved only $77.4 billion of the $78.206 billion Pres. Eisenhower had requested in new authority to obligate funds in fiscal 1960.

Other Legislation. Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 21 signed a bill (HR8678) increasing federal taxes on gasoline by 1¢ a gallon, effective Oct. 1, to finance the national highway program. He pointed out that it fell short of his recommendation of a 1½¢ increase, effective July 1, 1959, and said that therefore there would be some curtailment of the program. He disclosed that Gen. John S. Bragdon, his special assistant for public works planning, had been conducting a comprehensive review of the program since July to see how it could be run "at minimum federal cost on a pay-as-you-go basis." [See p. 297F1]

Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 14 signed the Labor Reform Act of 1959 (S1555). Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell announced later Sept. 14 that he had set up in the Labor Department a Bureau of Labor-Management Reports to administer the reporting phases of the law. (AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hinted at the AFL-CIO Union Label Department meeting in San Francisco Sept. 15 that unions might be able to get around the new law's ban on secondary-boycott picketing by picketing customers of non-union producers with signs urging consumers to buy only products with union labels.) [See pp. 288E2, 289B1]

Pres. Eisenhower Sept. 22 signed a bill (HR9035) increasing the ceiling on interest rates of the government's Series E & H savings (non-marketable) bonds to 4¼%. He then ordered the Treasury to increase the rates on the bonds to 3¾% (if held to maturity). The President, at his Sept. 17 press conference, had criticized Congress for refusing to raise the 4¼% ceiling on interest rates of the government's marketable long-term bonds. He called this failure "one of the most serious things that has happened to the United States in my time." [See p. 297D-E1]

The President Sept. 21 signed a bill (HR8609) extending for 2 years the program of disposing of surplus farm products overseas. In a separate statement, however, he criticized the bill for (a) its "food stamp" authorization, which he indicated he would not use, (b) its authorization for the negotiation of contracts to supply foreign governments with surplus farm products for 10 years and (c) its failure to strengthen his "food for peace" program. [See p. 297B-C1]

Mr. Eisenhower Sept. 16 pocket vetoed a bill to create a coal research & development commission as threatening to dilute the Interior Department's responsibility and to blur "lines of governmental responsibility."

The President Sept. 23 signed a $1 billion housing bill (S2654) that replaced 2 vetoed bills. The FHA immediately thereafter invoked the bill's authority to increase interest rates on various types of mortgages it insured. The rate on the basic home mortgage went up from 5¼% to 5¾%. [See pp. 296F3-297B1]

Among other bills signed by Mr. Eisenhower:

Sept. 8—A bill (HR2725) prohibiting the use of planes or motor vehicles in the hunting of wild horses or burros on public ranges in the West; the measure, ending a campaign by Mrs. Velma B. (Wild Horse Annie) Johnston of Wadsworth, Nev., also prohibited the pollution of watering holes to capture or kill the animals.

Sept. 10—Legislation extending for one year the Immigration Service's authority to give special visas to alien orphans under 14 adopted by Americans.

Sept. 14—A bill (S2524) barring states from taxing incomes out-of-state firms net through business done in a state in which they maintain no facilities. [See pp. 272G3-273E1]

A bill (HR6249) including "modern" works among the art objects that may be imported duty-free.

86th Congress' First Session

Major Actions

APPROVED

- $81,975,368,352 in appropriations ($1.881 billion less than requested), a peacetime record
- Labor-reform legislation
- Hawaii's admission to statehood
- 4-year extension of the draft
- Higher interest for savings bonds
- Veterans' pension revision
- 1c-a-gallon gasoline tax rise to finance highway program
- $1 billion housing program
- Foreign aid program with $3,225,813,000 in appropriations
- 2-year extension of Civil Rights Commission
- $1,185,309,093 public works program with 67 new projects despite President's veto
- Higher public debt limit

DEFEATED OR DELAYED UNTIL 1960

- Civil rights legislation
- Farm legislation revision
- Aid to education
- Aid for depressed areas
- Social security extension
- Higher minimum wage
- Home rule for District of Columbia
- Repeal of loyalty oath for students seeking federal loans

INVESTIGATED

- Labor-management corruption

REJECTED

- Confirmation of Lewis L. Strauss as Commerce Secretary

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 19

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,522	*$19,523	*$20,939
Currency circulation	*$28,834	*$28,656	*$26,644
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$29,005	*$28,990	*$29,523
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$918	*$913	*$808
N.Y. bank clearings	$13,437,556,184	$9,719,578,046	$11,812,977,740
England note circulation	*£2,108,974	*£2,115,057	*£2,020,29
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,222,297	11,138,515	18,111,266
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	230.69	235.69	211.92
Bond sales (par value)	$31,765,000	$27,286,500	$32,290,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	84.35	84.77	87.00
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	80,856	36,233	51,260
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,812,975	6,784,625	7,009,235
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,315,000	7,320,000	7,104,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,109	*13,759	*12,248
Carloadings (cars)	[b]480,647	544,089	666,223
	July	**June**	**July 1958**
Ind'l output§¶	153	155	134
Steel output (tons)	5,227,129	10,907,634	6,442,405
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.37⅛	$2.39⅜	$2.31
Corn (bu.)	$1.45⅝	$1.51	$1.57⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.329	$.3295	$.359
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$41.50	$40.83	$43.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.98	$5.98	$6.39
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.6	119.4	119.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]132	148	145
Failures (Sept. 10)‡	222	308	256

* In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 107 cities, Sept. 9 [b] Sept. 12 [c] Sept. 5 [d] Sept. 15

Working capital of U.S. corporations increased by $3 billion to a record $125.4 billion during 1959's 2d quarter, the SEC reported Sept. 20. Corporate assets rose to a record $254.7 billion. [See p. 244E1]

Overseas investment of U.S. private capital rose by $394 million to a $41.2 billion total during 1959's first quarter, the Commerce Department reported Aug. 25. The total increase in private investment overseas during 1958 amounted to about $4 billion. Net U.S. purchases of foreign securities rose to a record $1¼ billion in 1958, raising the total held to about $7.6 billion. The increase in direct private U.S. investments in Latin America dropped from the record $1.3 billion of 1957 to $400 million in 1958 and raised the total of such investments to $8.7 billion. Sen. George D. Aiken (R., Vt.) urged Aug. 25 that tax benefits for foreign investments be given only to those taking actual financial risks in underdeveloped areas because "there is no need for special incentives to encourage investment in countries with good prospects." He said a House bill to give tax benefits to all overseas investors would do nothing to promote investment in less developed areas. He cited statistics for 1957 that less than 2% of private investment in overseas manufacturing had gone to the underdeveloped areas of Southeast Asia, Africa & the Middle East. [See pp. 240B-D1, 136C1, 91D-G3]

World cheese output totaled a record 2,912,000 metric tons in 1958, up 70% over the pre-World War II years, the UN Food & Agriculture Organization reported Aug. 9. The U.S. led with 639,000 metric tons, followed by France, Italy, West Germany, the Netherlands, the USSR, Denmark & New Zealand. Per capita cheese consumption was highest in Norway (19½ lb. in 1958) & Switzerland (18.7 lb.). U.S. per capita consumption in 1958: 7.7 lb.

Sept. 16—The $1,363,961,200 military construction appropriation. [See p. 297D2]

Sept. 22—A bill (HR5896, on which the House completed action Sept. 11) liberalizing immigration laws to permit about 57,000 aliens (27,000-30,000 Italians, lesser numbers of Portuguese, Greeks, Yugoslav & Polish nationals) to join relatives in the U.S.

A bill (S2504), opposed by the Agriculture Department but pressed by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), to permit disaster-hit farmers to buy government-owned feed surpluses at support prices. [See p. 297D3]

Authorization for a N.Y.-N.J. Transportation Agency under a compact already ratified by both states for handling bi-state commuter traffic problems.

A bill to give the District of Columbia home rule was passed by the Senate July 15 but failed to win House action. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) voted 5-1 approval Sept. 11 of a proposed constitutional amendment to give District of Columbia residents the right to vote for President & Vice President. Chrmn. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) of the full Judiciary Committee was reported to have been the only dissenter.

A bill (S1928) authorizing U.S. participation in the Inter-American Development Bank was signed by the President Aug. 7. The full $280 million requested for the U.S.' initial contribution was appropriated in an omnibus bill adopted by both houses Aug. 19. The bank, to have hq. in Washington, was to have a $1 billion capitalization with $450 million supplied by the U.S. It was to come into existence after nations representing 85% of the capital had ratified its charter. [See p. 240F2]

Both houses June 5 had passed a compromise bill adding $1.375 billion to the U.S.' quota in the International Monetary Fund and $3.175 billion to the U.S.' subscription to the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development. The Fund quota was charged to the already-unbalanced fiscal 1959 budget, as Pres. Eisenhower had requested. The Bank subscription was not a charge against the budget. The Administration had fought a Mar. 19 move in which the Senate had approved the increases but had voted, 58-25, to charge the Fund quota to the precariously balanced fiscal 1960 budget. [See p. 51C-F1]

The House Ways & Means Committee July 19 shelved until 1960 a bill (HR4700) to give elderly people medical care under the social security system. The bill had been introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (R., R.I.) Feb. 18.

During committee hearings on the Forand bill: Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming opposed the measure July 13 as likely to halt the broadening of health-insurance plans for the elderly; U.S. Chamber of Commerce spokesman A. D. Marshall, vice president of General Dynamics, opposed it July 14 as so costly "as to jeopardize public acceptance of social security"; Nelson Cruikshank, director of the AFL-CIO's Social Security Department, backed the plan July 14 on grounds that "adequate alternatives to federal action have not been developed" and that rising costs were sweeping away the "whole underpinning of retirement"; the plan was opposed July 15 by representatives of the American Medical Association and American Dental Association but backed by spokesmen for the American Nurses Association and the American Public Welfare Association; UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther indorsed the bill July 16 as providing a "basic minimum standard" of health insurance on which voluntary plans could build; Dr. Donald Stubbs, spokesman for the Blue Shield Surgical Insurance Plans, opposed the bill July 17 as being made unnecessary by rapid advances in voluntary plans; Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, speaking for the Group Health Association of America, said Sept. 17 that the plan would help hospitals by giving them full fees instead of making them continue to depend on welfare rates or less.

The Senate, by 63-17 vote May 20, passed and sent to the House a "Health for Peace Act" that would (a) create a National Institute for International Health & Medical Research in the National Institutes of Health, (b) provide $50 million a year for the international health & research operations. The bill had been introduced Feb. 2 by Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.) & 55 co-sponsors. (During testimony supporting the bill, Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, suggested Feb. 24 that Adam "probably" died of coronary thrombosis and that Eve "may have died of cancer.") Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) & George O. Aiken (R., Vt.) and Reps. Ed Edmondson (D., Okla.) & William H. Bates (R., Mass.) July 21 introduced a proposal that ships & planes be taken out of storage to form a "mercy fleet" to aid in disasters throughout the world and to serve as health training centers in Asia, Africa & South America.

A compromise bill (HR4245) establishing a permanent taxing formula for life insurance companies & raising taxes on their incomes by about 60% was passed by both houses June 10 & signed by the President June 25. It required the companies to pay the 52% corporate rate on more of their investment incomes & on about half of their underwriting incomes, which formerly had been tax free. The bill increased the industry's 1958 income tax from $319 million to about $500 million. [See p. 21A1]

A bill (HR7476) extending for 4 years the program of federal aid to combat air pollution was passed by both houses Sept. 14. [See p. 281G3]

A bill (HR3610) to expand the federal program of aiding cities in water pollution control was passed by 61-27 Senate vote Sept. 11, but final Congressional action was deferred until 1960. [See p. 192A2]

The Senate Aug. 24 passed and sent to the House a bill (S2197) that would let the Food & Drug Administration authorize the use of coal-tar dyes in safe quantities in foods, drugs & cosmetics even though they might be poisonous in large quantities. The Administration had proposed the measure. A bill (S79) to allow the use of the coal-tar dye Citrus Red No. 2 in

coloring Florida & Texas oranges—despite the fact that the dye was poisonous in large quantities—was passed by the Senate Feb. 9 & House Mar. 13 and signed by the President Mar. 17.

The Senate Sept. 9 passed and sent to the House a bill to require that ambassadors & other foreign service officers know the language of the country in which they serve.

SPACE

3 Satellites Launched. Vanguard III, the U.S.' 12th successful earth satellite, was launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla. at 12:20 a.m. Sept. 18. It went into an earth-circling orbit with an altitude ranging from 2,329 to 319 miles. Only 2 of 10 previous Vanguard launchings had succeeded.

Vanguard III consisted of a 50-lb. instrument-packed sphere topped by a 26-inch-long tapered tube plus the rocket carrier's 50-lb. burned-out 3d stage. The 26-inch tube contained a magnetometer to measure the earth's magnetic field. The sphere carried instruments to measure inner temperature and to check on micrometeorites & solar X-ray intensity.

Vanguard III's speed ranged from 12,631 to 18,567 mph., and it circled the earth every 130 minutes. It was expected to remain aloft 30 years.

Rocketeers at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. successfully launched Discoverer V at noon Aug. 13 and Discoverer VI at 7:20 p.m. Aug. 19 into polar orbits. Both 1,700-lb. satellites, consisting of instrument containers & the 2d stages of the 2-stage launching rockets, ejected 300-lb. space capsules on schedule the day after launching, but Hawaii-based search planes & ships failed to locate them. Discoverer V's orbit ranged from 450 to 136 miles in altitude, and the satellite took 94 minutes to circle the earth. Discoverer VI circled the earth in about 95 minutes at altitudes of 537 to 138 miles.

An attempt to put a Project Beacon inflatable 12-foot satellite into orbit failed after the object, launched from Cape Canaveral at 9:30 p.m. Aug. 14 via a Juno II rocket, failed to go into orbit. The rocketeers had expected to put the 10.2-lb. balloon, its 15.3-lb. case & 58.5-lb. 3d stage carrier rocket into orbit. [See p. 256G1-G2]

FOREIGN

Red China

Military Leaders Shifted. Marshal Peng Teh-huai, 58, was replaced as defense minister Sept. 17 by Marshal Lin Piao, 51, in a wide shift of Communist China's military leadership.

Lin, a deputy premier, member of the Communist Party Politburo & party vice chairman, was known to be closely linked with Pres. Mao Tse-tung & Marshal Chu Teh, former commander-in-chief. He currently served as head of a Politburo committee charged with armed forces modernization. Peng apparently retained his positions as a vice premier & member of the CP Politburo & Central Com. He reportedly had opposed the use of vast numbers of Army troops as labor on farms, roads & other civilian projects. [See p. 138D2]

Other reassignments disclosed Sept. 17 by Peiping radio: Marshal Lo Jui-ching to replace Gen. Huang Ko-cheng as Army chief of staff; Gen. Hsieh Fu-chih to succeed Marshal Lo as public security minister; Chang Wen-t'ien & Wang Chia-hsiang replaced as deputy foreign ministers.

U.S. officials expressed the view Sept. 18 that the shifts indicated a major purge within the Chinese CP & Govt. The purge was attributed to the recent revision of Red Chinese industrial production claims & to a renewed campaign against "rightist" deviation.

(Peiping radio announced Sept. 17 that pardons would be granted to imprisoned rightists & others jailed for ordinary & political crimes in connection with the Oct. 1 celebration of Communist China's 10th anniversary. It said the CP Central Com. had approved the removal of charges & stigma against "bourgeois rightist elements" uncovered by the 1957-58 "rectification" campaign who had "reformed & turned over a new leaf.") [See p. 275A1]

●

Basutoland. A constitution granted to Basutoland by Queen Elizabeth II & made public Sept. 21 by the Commonwealth Relations Office in London provided for universal elections of a Legislative Council in which 76 of 80 members would be Africans. Basutoland, an 11,716-square-mile British-protected enclave in South Africa (estimated population: 625,000), was granted a single electoral roll for British subjects & British-protected Africans. [See p. 164E1]

Britain. Queen Elizabeth II formally dissolved Parliament Sept. 18 in preparation for general elections Oct. 8. She elevated 4 members of the House of Commons to the peerage Sept. 19 for "political & public service": Herbert S. Morrison, 71, Laborite, ex-foreign secretary & deputy prime minister, made a baron; Dame Florence Horsburgh, Conservative, ex-education minister, a baroness; James Gray Stuart, 62, Conservative, ex-state secretary for Scotland, a viscount; Sir Charles MacAndrew, 71, Conservative, deputy speaker of the House, a baron. [See pp. 298B1, 194B3]

Ceylon. Prime Min. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike reassured the organization of Ceylonese planters Sept. 17 that his Govt. would not nationalize Ceylon's tea & rubber plantations for "at least 10 years." [See p. 78G3]

Hungary. A report issued in New York Sept. 17 by 3 anti-Communist organizations charged the Hungarian Govt. with increasing use of terror against industrial workers, students, peasants & the clergy. It was signed by the American Friends of the Captive Nations, the Assembly of Captive European Nations & the Hungarian Committee. [See p. 228C1]

India. Food Min. S. K. Patil appealed to the U.S. Sept. 20 to supply India with 5 million tons of grain annually for the next 5 years. Patil told the N.Y. Times that with the assurance of needed foreign grain he could "solve India's food problem for all time." [See p. 274G2]

Indian Govt. spokesmen disclosed Sept. 19 that a recent Soviet economic agreement provided for repaying all previous Soviet credits (total: $679,203,000) in commodities rather than currency. [See p. 249B2]

The Indian Govt. confirmed Sept. 18 that it would build a road network linking Bengal & Assam with Bhutan. [See p. 295F2]

Indo-China. South Viet Namese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem's National Revolutionary Movement won renewed control of the South Viet Nam Parlt., final election returns showed Aug. 31. Movement candidates won 76 of the 123 Parlt. seats, Independents 40, Socialists 3, Social Democrats one & the Labor Union Party one. [See Vol. XVI, p. 106F1]

Cambodian Prince Norodom Vakrivan was killed Aug. 31 by a bomb contained in a package intended for King Norodom Suramarit. [See p. 70A2]

Rhodesia & Nyasaland. Federal Govt. proposals for the advancement of African employes of the federal railway system to technical positions were rejected Sept. 20 by the Trades Union Congress. The unions held that plans to pay Africans less than whites for the same work would open the railways to an influx of ill-paid African labor. [See p. 267A1]

Soviet Union. Nicholas Petrulli, 38, Valley Stream, N.Y. sheet metal worker who had renounced his U.S. citizenship Sept. 3 to stay in the USSR but later changed his mind, was declared an American national Sept. 18. He left Moscow for the U.S. Sept. 21. Petrulli, medically-discharged Army Air Corps veteran of World War II, had been denied Soviet citizenship. [See p. 234C3]

Higher Education Min. Vyacheslav P. Yelyutin told the N.Y. Times Sept. 17 that Soviet schools had graduated 1,700,000 engineers in the past 7 years and would graduate 2,300,000 more during the next 7 years. Yelyutin, visiting the U.S. with Premier Khrushchev, said the annual number of Soviet engineering graduates would be increased from 106,000 to 120,000 "in the immediate future." Yelyutin's figures were believed to include graduates of ordinary technical schools. [See p. 299A1]

LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. Pres. Hernan Siles Zuazo's Aug. 6 state-of-the-nation message & other authoritative sources reported that: (1) 150,000 Bolivian workers were organized in 5,170 recognized labor unions with at least 10 leaders each, thus, there was an average of one labor leader for every 2 ordinary workers; (2) there were 507 strikes & only 136 full work days in 1958; (3) the 20% wage increase that ended the 1958 tin strike cost the Treasury 6.387 billion bolivars (more than $500,000) in Oct.-Dec. 1958; (4) a $25 million stabilization fund provided by the World Bank, International Monetary Fund & U.S. Treasury covered about ⅓ of the $74,700,000 Bolivia had lost since Dec. 1956 through the drop in world tin prices caused by USSR dumping.

The National Federation of Petroleum Workers reported Aug. 15 a Soviet offer of a loan of $60 million (reported as $40 million by Bolivian government sources) worth of equipment & refineries to the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivanos, the state-owned oil company.

Hugo Morena Cordova, ex-consul in New York, became Finance Minister Aug. 19.

A one-day revolt in Santa Cruz, an oil center in southeastern Bolivia, was crushed June 26 by government troops. The rebels, led by José Gil Reyes, ex-Army captain & Santa Cruz Youth movement leader, had attacked the Federal police barracks, killed one policeman & wounded 2 others. Reyes & 11 other rebels were captured July 12 near Buenavista.

An uprising by the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange Party in La Paz was put down by militiamen Apr. 19 when the rebels attempted to seize the City Hall, military barracks & state radio station. The Bolivian Embassy in Washington reported 54 killed, 129 wounded. More than 80 rebels, including Luis Saenz, a Falange leader, were captured. Oscar Unzaga de la Vega, 46, founder of the Falange (as a student in 1937), shot himself fatally, as did his bodyguard, René Gallardo, Apr. 19 after the revolt failed. A special committee of the Organization of American States, asked by Forgn. Min. Victor Andrade Apr. 24 to investigate the deaths, confirmed July 7 that both had committed suicide. Siles Zuazo, in an Apr. 20 radio address, said that millionaire Carlos Victor Aramayo, owner of tin interests nationalized in 1952, had helped plot the revolt. Aramayo, a New York resident, denied the charge. [See p. 87F2]

Brazil. Meat rationing at fixed prices was imposed by the government Aug. 25. The retail ceiling price was set at about 18¢ a lb. for first grade meat. Slaughterhouses, ordered to deliver meat to retailers at a 10.7¢-a-lb. ceiling price, complained that they paid at least 12.6¢ a lb. and refused Sept. 4 to make deliveries. The Federal Supply & Price Comm. warned Sept. 9 that it might seize meat from packing plants unless it was marketed immediately. Army trucks & planes began transporting meat & black beans to Rio de Janeiro & São Paulo Sept. 8.

Government statistics disclosed Sept. 6 that the cost of living had risen 33.7% so far in 1959 and that the cost of food had gone up 41.3%. Food shortages began to develop in late August due to droughts, floods & hoarding by merchants opposed to price control.

Industrialist Horacio Lafer, finance minister during the Vargas regime, replaced Francisco Negrao de Lima as foreign minister Aug. 1.

A São Paulo regional electoral tribunal ruled Sept. 23 that Brazilian Jews must vote in the Oct. 4 municipal elections, which were to take place on the 2d day of the Jewish New Year. (Non-voters were subject to fines under compulsory voting laws.)

Costa Rica. Civil guard patrols clashed with Nicaraguan rebels Aug. 17 along the Nicaraguan border. The government Aug. 10 had set up a 25-kilometer-deep military zone along the border to prevent attacks on Nicaragua by Costa Rica-based rebels. 20 rebels, including some Costa Ricans, were reported captured.

Pres. Mario Echandi was censured by a 25-20 vote of Congress Mar. 9 for his friendly February meeting with Nicaraguan Pres. Luis Somoza Debayle at a cornerstone-laying ceremony for a border customs house. The censure was sponsored by the Civic Revolutionary Party.

A $3½ million loan was extended to the Central Bank of Costa Rica Feb. 11 by the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development to develop agriculture & light industry. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 175C3]

OBITUARIES

Charles R. Blyth, 76, stockbroker, founder (in 1914) & head of Blyth & Co. investment firm, Rayonier, Inc. chrmn. since 1950; Aug. 25 in Hillsborough, Calif.

William Bodine, 71, Philadelphia civic leader, ex-chrmn. Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Sept. 18 in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Thomas H. Burke, 55, U.S. Rep. (D., O.) 1949-50; Sept. 12, Alexandria, Va.

Dr. Max R. Burnell, 65, industrial medicine specialist, GM medical director 1949-58, winner of 1952 Wm. S. Knudsen Award for industrial medicine contributions; Sept. 19 in Flint, Mich. of cancer.

Marcel Cuvelier, 60, Belgian composer & conductor; Sept. 15 in Venice.

J. Albert Dear, 60, pres. Dear Publications (newspaper chain) and Radio, Inc.; Sept. 19 in Jersey City.

Dr. Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, 54, Mexican ambassador to U.S. 1945-48, financier, economist; Sept. 19 in Mexico City of heart ailment.

Dr. Abraham Flexner, 92, education reformer; Sept. 21 in Falls Church, Va. (Flexner founded the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 1930 with $8 million donated by Louis Bamberger & his sister, Mrs. Felix Fuld. He headed it until 1939, was instrumental in bringing Albert Einstein to teach there. His investigation of 155 U.S. & Canadian medical schools for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1910 led to the closing of more than half after he reported that most were mercenary & irresponsible and turned out poorly trained physicians. He found only 31 acceptable. As secretary & later director of studies & medical education for the General Education Board [founded by the Rockefeller family], he helped reshape U.S. medical training.) [See Vol. XV, p. 24F1]

Dr. George H. Gehrmann, 68, medical director E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. 1926-55, authority on industrial medicine; Sept. 3 in Fairville, Pa.

Howard Gould, 88, last surviving son of railroad magnate Jay Gould; Sept. 13 in New York. [See Vol. XVI, p. 116A1]

Prof. Sir Ian Heilbron, 72, British chemist, researcher in vitamin A & D & penicillin chemistry, organic chemistry prof. at Liverpool U. 1920-33, Manchester U. 1933-38; Sept. 14 in London.

(Bert De) Wayne Morris, 45, actor, World War II naval air ace; Sept. 14 in Oakland of heart attack while visiting carrier Bonhomme Richard.

Charles Hosmer Morse, 86, ex-head of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; Aug. 24 in Lake Forest, Ill.

Lawson Purdy, 95, N.Y.C. civic leader (charity, housing reform), pres. N.Y.C. Dept. of Taxes & Assessments 1906-17, ex-pres. of Russell Sage Foundation, Robert Schalkenbach Foundation, National Municipal League, Provident Loan Society; Aug. 30 in Port Washington, N.Y.

Kenneth M. Regan, 66, U.S. Rep. (D., Tex.) 1947-55; Aug. 15 in Santa Fe, N.M.

Henry W. Riley, 57, treasurer of International Bank for Reconstruction & Development since 1953 & of International Finance Corp. since 1956, ex-exec. officer of U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. & of Office of Alien Property Custodian, ex-deputy administrator of Foreign Economic Administration, ex-vice pres. of Export-Import Bank; Sept. 16 in Washington of cancer.

Donald Roebling, 50, inventor of World War II amphibious tank (whose design he gave away to U.S. Govt.); Aug. 29 in Boston.

Dr. William A. Stadie, 73, U. of Pennsylvania research medicine prof. emeritus, diabetes researcher, deviser of early oxygen tent for medical use; Sept. 11 in Middletown, N.Y.

Jennings (Jehuda) Tofel, 67, Polish-born expressionist painter; Sept. 7 in New York.

Dr. Gregory Zilboorg, 68, Russian-born psychiatrist, author ("The Medical Man & the Witch During the Renaissance," "Mind, Medicine & Man"), researcher on suicide, post-partum psychosis; Sept. 17 in New York of cancer. (Zilboorg took part in the Russian revolution in 1917, served as secretary to Kerensky Govt.'s labor minister, emigrated to the U.S. in 1919, translated Leonid Andreyev's "He Who Gets Slapped," which became a N.Y. theatrical hit.)

SPORTS

Pan American Games. 2,152 contestants from 24 countries participated in the 3d Pan American Games Aug. 27-Sept. 7 in Chicago. Track & field events were held in Soldier Field, swimming contests in Portage Park.

Dr. Milton Eisenhower opened the games on behalf of Pres. Eisenhower. The traditional freedom torch "flame" was borne into the stadium after having been carried by Mexican & U.S. Boy Scouts, taking ½-mile turns, since July 25 from Mexico City, where the games had been held in 1955. The Pan-American Sports Organization Aug. 25 awarded Sao Paulo, Brazil, the 1963 games.

At the close of the games, the U.S. led with 121 gold (first), 72 silver (2d) & 52 bronze (3d) medals. Argentina followed with 9 gold, 22 silver & 12 bronze medals.

Winners of major events (finals):

Aug. 28. Track & Field—hammer throw, Al Hall of Southington, Conn., 192 ft. 4½ in. (after he & Hal Connolly of the U.S. had tied with 195-ft. 11-in. throws); women's javelin throw, Marlene Ahrens of Chile, 148 ft. 10½ in.; high jump, Charley Dumas of Los Angeles, 6 ft. 10½ in.

Aug. 29. Track & field—pole vault, Don Bragg, 24, of Pennsgrove, N.J., 15 ft. 2¼ in.; 400-meter hurdle, Josh Culbreath, 27, of Norristown, Pa. in 51.2; 100 meters, Ray Norton, 21, of San Jose, Calif. in 10.3; broad jump, Irvin (Bo) Robertson, 24, of Philadelphia, 26 ft. 2 in.; women's 60 meters, Isabelle Daniels of Tennessee State in 7.4. **Weightlifting**—featherweight class, Isaac Berger (1958 world champion) of Hollywood, 782½-lb. total in 3 lifts.

Aug. 30. Track & field—5,000 meters, Bill Dellinger, 25, of Oxnard, Calif. in 14:28.4; 800 meters, Tom Murphy, 23, of Brooklyn in 1:49.4; women's 100 meters, Lucinda Williams, 22, of Nashville, Tenn. in 12.1; decathlon—Dave Edstrom, 20, of Sherwood, Ore., 7,254 points; women's discus throw, Mrs. Earlene Brown of Los Angeles, 161 ft. 9½ in.

Aug. 31. Track & field—200 meters, Ray Norton (U.S.) in 20.6 (tieing world record); women's shotput, Earlene Brown (U.S.), 48 ft. 2 in. **Swimming**—200-meter breaststroke, Manuel Sanguily, 30, of Cuba in 2:44.9; 3-meter springboard diving, Sam Hall of Ohio, 315.8 points. **Weightlifting**—middleweight, Tommy Kono of Honolulu, 898¼-lb. total in 3 lifts. **Shooting**—English small-bore match, Arthur Cook of Adelphi, Md., 582x600, & U.S. team, 2,317x2,400. **Fencing**—women's individual foils, Maria del Pillar Roldan of Mexico.

Sept. 1. Track & field—400 meters, George Kerr, 21, of Jamaica, West Indies in 46.1; 3,000-meter steeplechase, Phil Coleman, 28, of Illinois in 8:56.4; shotput, Parry O'Brien, 27, of Santa Monica, Calif., 62 ft. 5½ in.; women's 200 meters, Lucinda Williams (U.S.) in 24.2; women's 80-meter hurdles, Berta Diaz of Cuba in 11.2; women's broad jump, Annie Smith of Tennessee, 18 ft. 9¾ in.; women's high jump, Ann Marie Flynn, 20, of Irvington, N.J., 5 ft. 3½ in.

Sept. 2. Track & field—marathon (26 miles 385 yd.), Johnny Kelley, 28, of Groton, Conn. in 2 hr. 27:54.2 (U.S. record); 1,500 meters, Dyrol Burleson, 19, of Cottage Grove, Ore. in 3:49.1; 400-meter relay, U.S. in 40.4; 1,600-meter relay, West Indies in 3:05.3; javelin throw, Buster Quist of Albuquerque, N.M., 231 ft. 3½ in.; hop, step & jump, Adhemar Da Silva, 32, of Brazil, 52 ft. 2 in. **Swimming**—3-meter dive, Cary Tobian of Glendale, Calif.; 100-meter freestyle, Jeff Farrell of Wichita, Kan. in 56.2; 200-meter breaststroke, Bill Mulliken of Champaign, Ill. in 2:43.1 (U.S. record). **Shooting**—center pistol event, Aubrey Smith of Monroe, La., 569 points. **Tennis**—women's doubles, Yolanda Ramirez & Rosa Reyes of Mexico.

Sept. 3. Tennis—women's singles, Althea Gibson, 32, of New York; men's singles, Luis Ayala of Chile; men's doubles, Antonio & Gustavo Palafox of Mexico. **Swimming**—400-meter freestyle, George Breen, 24, of Buffalo, N.Y. in 4:31.4; 100-meter backstroke, Frank McKinney, 20, of Indianapolis in 1:03.6; women's 200-meter freestyle, Christina von Saltza, 15, of Saratoga, Calif. in 2:18.5; women's 3-meter springboard dive, Mrs. Paula Jean Myers Pope of Los Angeles. **Modern pentatholon,** Wenceslau Malta of Brazil. **Shooting**—small bore rifle, Daniel Puckel of Ft. Benning, Ga. **Boxing**—light welterweight (140-lb.) title, Vincent Shomo, 19, of New York; light middleweight (156), Wilbert McClure of Toledo.

Sept. 4 Swimming—1,500-meter freestyle, Alan Somers, 18, of Indianapolis in 17:53.2; 200-meter butterfly, David Gillanders, 20, of Royal Oaks, Mich. in 2:18 (world record); women's 100-meter butterfly, Becky Collins of Indianapolis in 1:05.5 (world record); women's 100-meter freestyle, Chris von Saltza (U.S.) in 1:03.8; women's platform diving, Mrs. Paula Pope (U.S.). **Yachting**—5.5-meter class, U.S. (skipper George O'Day of Dover, Mass.), 3,167 points; Flying Dutchman class, U.S. (skipper Harry Sindle of Little Falls, N.J.), 4,800 points; snipe class, Brazil (skipper Antonio Moraes), 6,330 points; Finn monotype class, Bahamas (skipper Kenneth Albury), 2,703 points; dragon class, Argentina (skipper Jorge Salas), 4,771 points; lightning class, Brazil (skipper E. Schmidt), 3,195 points; star class, Bahamas (skipper Durwood Knowles), 4,769 points. **Boxing**—bantamweight, Waldo Claudiano of Brazil.

Sept. 5. Swimming—women's 400-meter freestyle relay, U.S. (Molly Botkin of Sherman Oaks, Calif., Joan Spillane of Houston, Shirley Stobs of Miami & Chris von Saltza) in 4:17.5; women's 200-meter breaststroke, Ann Warner, 14, of Menlo Park, Calif. in 2:56.8; men's 400-meter medley relay, U.S. (Frank McKinney & Mike Troy of Indianapolis, Jeff Farrell, Ken Nakasone of Honolulu) in 4:14.9. **Water polo**—U.S. **Wrestling**—heavyweight, Dale Lewis of Milwaukee; middleweight, Jim Burke of Boulder, Colo.; featherweight, Lou Giani of Huntington, N.Y. **Shooting**—small bore rifle: prone position, Canadian team; kneeling position, U.S.; standing position, U.S.

Sept. 6. Equestrian—individual jumping events, Michael Page, 20, of Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., with minus 27.8 total points; team, Canada (Brian Herbison, Thomas Gayford, Norman & James Elder), minus 274.4 points. **Baseball**—Venezuela. **Swimming**—women's 400-meter freestyle, Chris von Saltza (U.S.) in 4:55.9 (U.S. record); women's 400-meter medley relay, U.S. (Miss Von Saltza, Carin Cone of Ridgewood, N.J., Anne Bancroft of Berkeley, Calif., Becky Collins) in 4:44.6 (world record); women's 100-meter backstroke, Miss Cone in 1:12.2; men's 800-meter freestyle relay, U.S. in 8:22.7. **Platform diving**—Alvaro Gaxiola of Mexico. **Shooting**—free rifle event, Daniel Puckel (U.S.). **Soccer**—Argentina. **Volleyball**—women's, Brazil. **Rowing**—4 oars with coxswain, U.S. (Charles Holtz, Leroy Jones, Mike Yonker, Roy Rubin, Ray Walker) in 7:09.4; 2 oars without coxswain, U.S. (Ted Frost, Robert Rogers) in 7:36.4; single sculls, U.S. (Navy Lt. Harry Parker of Philadelphia) in 7:46.9; pair oars with coxswain, Uruguay (Gustavo Perez, Luis Aguiar, Raul Torrieri) in 7:51.1.

Sept. 7. Equestrian—Prix des Nations, U.S. (Frank Chapot of Wallpack, N.J., George Morris of New Canaan, Conn., William Steinkraus of Westport, Conn., Hugh Wiley, 31, of Towson, Md.). **Shooting**—rapid fire pistol, David Cartes of Columbus, Ga., with 584 points.

The Pan American soccer appeals committee ruled Sept. 1 that Argentina had defeated Haiti, 1-0, Aug. 31. In the game, a Haitian player had kicked at a referee who had awarded a penalty kick to Argentina after a Haitian foul.

MISCELLANEOUS

N.Y. Youth Slayings. Edward Peres, 16, member of a N.Y. youth gang, admitted to N.Y. police Sept. 22 that he had fired the shot that killed John Guzman, 16, of a rival gang, near Morris High School in the Bronx Sept. 21. 6 other members of Peres' gang also were charged with homicide.

First-degree murder indictments were returned by a N.Y. County grand jury Sept. 21 against Salvador Agron, 17, Louis Hernandez, 17, Francisco Cruz, 18, Nestor Hernandez, 16, Rogelio Soto, 17, Rafael Colon, 27, & José Rivera, 20, for the Aug. 30 gang slaying of Anthony Krzesinski, 16, & Robert Young, 16. They also were charged with attempted murder for the non-fatal stabbing of Ewald Reimer, 18. [See p. 292C2]

Encephalitis (sleeping sickness) epidemic in South Korea caused 439 deaths since early August, the Health Ministry reported Sept. 19. (The death of PFC Jerold K. Harwell, 23, of Springhill, La., first U.S. soldier to succumb to the disease, was reported Sept. 16.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 296B2]

Coal mine fire in the Augengeich Colliery, a nationalized British mine near Glasgow, asphyxiated 48 miners Sept. 18. The disaster was the worst of the century in Scottish mining. The fire started when an electric exhaust fan burst into flames. [See p. 284A2]

5-story apartment house collapsed in Barletta, Italy Sept 16; an estimated 55 persons were killed.

Typhoon Sarah struck the southern Ryukyus, southwestern Japan & South Korea Sept. 17-19 and caused 432 deaths in Korea. 171 other persons were missing in South Korea's Kyongsang-Namdo province, where damage was estimated at $43 million. The Japanese Maritime Society estimated Sept. 17 that 35 Japanese fishermen had drowned when the typhoon struck the East China Sea. 69 other seamen were reported missing. [See p. 284G1]

Flooding of the river Tapti in Surat, southwestern India Sept. 18 caused an estimated 500 deaths. 15,000 persons were left homeless.

Claude Ambrose Cardew, 89, uncle of British Field Viscount Montgomery, was found fatally stabbed Sept. 22 in his home in Ncheu, Nyasaland. A retired District Commissioner, Cardew was Nyasaland's oldest white settler.

Harvey M. Glatman, 31, rape-slayer of 3 models, was executed Sept. 18 in the San Quentin (Calif.) gas chamber. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 420G1]

James Westmoreland, 12, Nashville Negro, began a 35-year prison sentence Sept. 22 in Pikeville, Tenn. for the rape of a 7-year-old white girl.

Caryl Chessman, 36, convicted rapist, was sentenced in Los Angeles Aug. 10 to die in the gas chamber Oct. 23. The California Supreme Court July 7 had denied his latest petition for a rehearing and upheld the 11-yr.-old death verdict. [See p. 123C2]

Peter Gluckmann, 33, San Francisco watchmaker, landed in San Francisco Sept. 20 to set an automatic offifial world record for a solo round-the-world-flight in a single-engine plane. Gluckmann, who made the 29-day, 22,800-mile trip in a Meyers "200," was the first person to complete such a flight with Federation Aeronautique Internationale recognition.

Grandma Moses (Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses), artist, was 99 Sept. 7.

MARRIED

Claire Bloom, 28, British actress, to actor Rod Steiger, 34; Sept. 19 in Hollywood (his 2d).

Klaus Fuchs, 47, nuclear scientist & convicted atom spy, to Greta Keilson, 53, East German widow; Sept. 9 in East Berlin. [See p. 298F1]

NEW BOOKS

Act One: An Autobiography. By Moss Hart. Playwright tells of early life, successes & failures. Sept. 15. (Random House, 444 pp., $5)†

Children of the Wolf. By Alfred Duggan. Historical novel about founding of Rome. Sept. 14. (Coward-McCann, 283 pp., $3.95)*

Groucho and Me. By Groucho Marx. Autobiog. of comedian. Sept. 10. (Bernard Geis Associates, 344 pp., $3.95)†

John Paul Jones: A Sailor's Biography. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Naval historian's biog. of American Revolutionary hero. Sept. 8. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 453 pp., $6.50)†

Shakespeare and Company. By Sylvia Beach. About famous Paris bookstore, which published first edition of James Joyce's "Ulysses." Sept. 9. (Harcourt, Brace, 230 pp., $4.50)†

The Siege of Peking. By Peter Fleming. China's Boxer rebellion (1900) & 55-day siege of Peiping's foreign-legation quarter. Sept. 14. (Harper, 273 pp., $4)†

South of Appomattox. By Nash K. Burger & John K. Bettersworth. Lives of 10 Confederate leaders after Civil War. Sept. 9. (Harcourt, Brace, 376 pp., $5.75)†

The Town House. By Norah Lofts. 15th century serf flees from master, endures hardships, becomes wealthy wool trader. Aug. 20. (Doubleday, 403 pp., $4.50)*

Two Gentle Men: The Lives of George Herbert and Robert Herrick. By Marchette Chute. Biogs. of 2 17th century poet-clergymen. Sept. 14. (Dutton, 319 pp., $5)†

The War for the Union: The Improvised War 1861-62. (Vol. 5 of The Ordeal of the Union.) By Allan Nevins. Opening year of the Civil War. Aug. 31. (Scribners, 436 pp., $7.50)†

What Is the Stars? By Arthur J. Roth. Comic adventures of Irish garrison soldiers. Aug. 24. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 298 pp., $3.95)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction